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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

**FBIS-AFR-96-093  
Monday  
13 May 1996**

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**EC President Addresses Opening Session of West African Money Conference**

*AB1005212496 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French  
1300 GMT 10 May 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The first ordinary conference of the heads of state and government of the West African Economic and Monetary Union [UEMOA] kicked off in Ouagadougou this morning. The heads of state of the seven member states — Benin's Mathieu Kerekou, Cote d'Ivoire's Henri Konan Bedie, Mali's Alpha Oumar Konare, Niger's Ibrahim Barre Mainassara, Senegal's Abdou Diouf, Togo's Gnassingbe Eyadema, and, of course, the host President Blaise Compaore — all heeded the call. They will discuss the harmonization of their economies in the perspective of a subregional economic market of 60 million consumers.

During the opening session, Jacques Saunter, the European Commission [EC] president who had come to express interest and the support that his institution intends to give this great regional project called UEMOA, encouraged the heads of state in their integration drive. He, at the same time, insisted on how UEMOA can benefit from the great experience of the European Union [EU]. Jean-Baptiste Nouboudo reports:

[Begin Nouboudo recording] First, Jacques Saunter explained the major characteristics of the new European Community at the dawn of the year 2000, symbolized by last March's conference. The conference had a double objective: First, the extension of the Maastricht Treaty with the establishment in January 1999 of an economic and monetary union and the creation of a single currency, Euro, which the franc zone should not fear, and secondly the enlargement of the EU. Jacques Saunter also reflected deeply on the future of partnership between the EU and UEMOA and evoked the midterm review of the fourth Lome Convention, which was a success, and the renewal of the entire convention planned for the year 2000.

Speaking about the prospects in Africa, the EC president lay particular emphasis on regional integration, with particular reference to the UEMOA project. He said that UEMOA states should learn to use the potential of the monetary community, which opens widely the door to the establishment of a single market.

The customs union, which is the first step of this process, must also strive to eliminate nontariff barriers which hinder the free movement of goods and the intensification of trade. The principles guiding the development of the union, according to Mr. Saunter, must in principle ensure, in terms of internal growth, the improvement of access to the world market.

The EC president, based on the experience of his institution, insisted that for UEMOA to be viable there must be three essential principles: dialogue between the commission and the UEMOA council; the determination of governments and institutions; and the need to develop relations with neighboring countries with a view to creating a larger geographical area in the long term. This observation is already confirmed by the intention of Guinea-Bissau to be part of the franc zone and progressively UEMOA. [end recording]

**West African Economic & Monetary Union Adopts Action Plan**

*AB1105181596 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French  
2200 GMT 10 May 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The first regular heads of state and government conference of the West African Economic and Monetary Union [UEMOA] member states took place in Ouagadougou today. The heads of state of the seven member countries were all present at the conference. After the opening ceremony this morning at the Maison du Peuple, the heads of state held a closed-door meeting at the Central Bank of West Africa. They adopted a declaration on making the UEMOA operational. Jean-Baptiste Ilboudo has the rest of the story:

[Ilboudo] This heads of state declaration is on the UEMOA action program. Concerning the coordination of the rules for restoring a legal and fiscal environment for activities, the heads of state agreed on 31 December 1997 as the date for the adoption of the right for the citizens of the union to settle anywhere in the community territory, the adoption of a community investment code, and the application of an integrated business law. It is also on this date that the direct internal financial system coordination program of member states is expected to end. In this period, the necessary measures for ensuring free capital circulation, the coordination of the financial systems in the fields of savings, stock and shares, and financial instruments, in addition to the creation of a regional stocks exchange.

To organize the integrated performance of their national macroeconomic policies, the heads of state decided that economic policy directives should be adopted late 1996. As for the legal, accounting, and integrated public finance statistics, they will be adopted before the end of 1997.

Regarding the realization of a common market and to ensure the effective unification of the national economies by 1 January 1998, the heads of state decided to apply the transitional preferential tariff



regime by immediately lifting all nontariff barriers that hamper exchanges among member countries, the free circulation and admission free of all duties and taxes of wines and handicrafts, a 30-percent reduction of import duties on approved industrial products from member countries as of 1 July 1996 for a 12-month period after the setting up of a permanent preferential tariff system. It was also decided to reduce by 5 percent import duties on nonapproved products from member countries as of 1 July 1996. The determination of the rhythm and the modalities for the elimination of customs duties, restriction, and all other measures having similar effects on goods from member countries will be effective from 1 July 1997. The setting up of the UEMOA customs union with a common external tariff is scheduled for 1 January 1998.

Regarding sectorial policies, the minimum production and exchange program will be concluded in 1996, as well as the promotion of a harmonized and balanced development of member states in agriculture, animal resources, mining, industry, transport, and telecommunication.

To ensure the financial viability of the integration process and to reinforce cohesion among the states, the heads of state decided to set up a community solidarity fund called PCS. This fund will be made up of 5.5 percent deductions as customs duties on goods imported from non-member countries. This money will be automatically paid into the union commission. An industrial fund for financing the balanced community territory development program will be set up before the end of 1997.

#### **Nigeria, Cameroon Continue Massing Troops on Bakassi Peninsula**

*AB1105154196 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 11 May 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] There is calm on the Bakassi peninsula, which Cameroon and Nigeria are claiming, but this lull seems to be strategic, according to informed sources which affirm that the two sides are preparing for renewed offenses. Our correspondent Tunde Fatunde reports from Lagos:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to diplomatic sources, the Nigerian and Cameroonian military authorities continue to massively deploy their troops to the combat zone on the disputed Bakassi peninsula. Also, in order to prevent any lightning attack from either side, the two countries are concentrating their troops

in other maritime border areas not far from the Atlantic Ocean. The same sources also say that the Nigerian and Cameroonian naval and air forces are using Douala and Calabar respectively — because these two towns have sea and airports — to convey war equipment and troops to the Bakassi frontline. At the moment, the situation is calm and the intensity of the fighting has reduced. This is due to forthcoming mission of inquiry by (Lahdar Brahimi), the special envoy of the United Nations secretary general, to the region. Informed sources fear that following the visit of this special envoy, fighting might resume again, in spite of calls for restraint by the international community, the ruling authorities in both countries have been maintaining a logic of war. [end recording]

#### **Namibia Reaffirms Press Freedom, Calls For Self-Control**

*MB1205161696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1541 GMT 12 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] WINDHOEK May 12 SAPA — Prime Minister Hage Geingob on Sunday reiterated the Namibian government's commitment to press freedom and called on the media to impose self-control mechanisms.

"We in Namibia do not believe in curtailing the freedom of the media," he said at the official opening of the 36th general assembly of Urtna [Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa] in Windhoek. "You can write and write and write, we are not going to stop them," Geingob told broadcasters from the Union of National Radio and Television Organisation of African countries attending the two-day meeting. The Namibian government, he added, was not interested in making heroes and martyrs.

"Don't shoot the messenger, listen to the message he is carrying," Geingob said. He said, however, the media needed to be objective "and to be sensitive to the developmental needs of the country they serve."

"Playing up divisive issues for the sake of sensationalism can do untold harm to countries that are still trying to establish democratic values."

He said Namibia "will not accept the muzzling of our media."

"At the same time, however, we wish to promote the concept of media practitioners developing their own controls."

## Burundi

### Burundi: Prime Minister Briefs Journalists on Security Situation

EA1005204796 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 10 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo has held a press conference tonight. He mainly discussed the current war situation in Burundi and efforts under way to reverse it. (Kome) Ndikumagenge has the story:

[Ndikumagenge] Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo indicated that the government has finalized a plan of civil defense, which he presented to governors of provinces this Friday. He ruled out any creation of any militia groups which lead to the disappearance of the regular army and consequently to the disappearance of the state. Mr. Nduwayo supported his position with the examples of Liberia and Somalia where the proliferation of armed factions has led to the disintegration of the state. Asked if his political partners, notably the president, were favourable to the plan often thought to be his own, Mr. Nduwayo said the president fully adhered to the plan.

He expressed the hope that the Frodebu [Front for the Defense of Democracy in Burundi] leader, who was skeptical about it, will change his mind after reading it. Another question on this [word indistinct] of defense was to know if the school youth were going to be mobilized to defend the nation. Prime Minister Nduwayo said the time is not calling for such a decision. He rather invited the youth to dedicate [themselves] to education and avoid solicitation to militia creation ventures.

Mr. Nduwayo reminded he is persuaded the war is essentially political and that the opinion that only military means will end the war is wrong. A good number of questions on the war tearing Burundi were also centered around Zaire which is the backyard of armed groups attacking Burundi. Prime Minister Nduwayo deplored that all efforts had been deployed to bring Zaire to cooperate for the preservation of good relationship, but that the situation has not improved.

Regarding the international community's attitude to the situation in Burundi, Mr. Nduwayo said there is no harm that some countries seek to remain neutral, but he called

for the condemnation of the genocide ideology of those waging war against the nation. Hence, he ruled out any negotiation with the rebel leader Leonard Nyangoma. He said that much as those who executed massacres are prosecuted before justice, so have to be the instigators of these massacres.

The Burundi prime minister, Antoine Nduwayo, also met in the morning in the capital, Bujumbura, with governors of provinces and commanders of military regions to discuss the civil defense set up by the government. All the governors and commanders [word indistinct] that policy but they brought some amendments to it. Pascal Kumbuga has the details:

[Kumbuga] Prime Minister Mr. Antoine Nduwayo first explained to governors of province and commanders of military regions the meaning of civil defense. That means now civilians must be able to protect themselves by being aware of strategies used by criminals. They also have to be gathered in well-known sites where they can be easily protected by other forces. Civilians are also called on not to sleep at night for their own security.

The [word indistinct] prime minister called for impartiality, the unique way to keep confidence and serenity among Burundian ethnic components. As for the administration, Mr. Nduwayo appealed to the political leaders to [word indistinct] the population and to set up security and peace committees. Mr. Nduwayo said the government will provide the magistrature, the administration and the army with enough means to pull out Burundi from the current crisis.

The prime minister seized the opportunity to warn against any kind of revenge or self-justice. He said every person who is suspected has to be brought to the court and not to be killed on the spot. It is up to the magistrature to try him. Mr. Nduwayo rejected the idea of closing down schools and university in order to send pupils and students to the battlefield. However, prime minister said government [word indistinct] send to the battlefield any strong citizen when it is necessary. He has also condemned Tutsi pupils who desert to set up Tutsi militia. Prime minister recalled that every Burundian will be asked to contribute financially in order to put an end to the war. He also appealed to the farmers to increase their production so that they could support Burundi Government to track down the enemy.

**Eritrea****Eritrea: President Discusses Extent of Aid To Sudanese Rebels**

*AB1005165596 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 10 May 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Eritrean Government has admitted that it is giving more than moral and financial support to Sudanese rebels. It's been open about hosting big opposition conferences in Asmara, and it's pledged to bring down the government of General Bashir in Khartoum, but now it says it is going to even greater lengths to help the Sudan rebels. In Asmara, Peter Biles asked President Isaias Afwerki what kind of aid they were giving:

[Afwerki] We've been providing all sorts of training, and we believe that's more important than any hardware provided for any opposition group or liberation front in the Sudanese political arena. From our experience, we have learned that the use of weapons and the skill of using weapons and other military hardware is more important than the weapons themselves, and we believe the contribution in terms of training, on our part, without any limit, without any restriction has been very much impacting [as heard], and we believe that we'll continue to have a lot of contribution to the opposition groups.

[Biles] But what is the risk of this escalating? What is the risk of threat, of an all-out conflict, all-out war between Eritrea and Sudan?

[Afwerki] I think there is a bit of an exaggeration on the capacity of the NIF [National Islamic Front] regime and its military. In my opinion, it's the weakest in the region despite the propaganda. Despite the publicity given by the NIF media itself, it's very limited. Its human resources in terms of the military is very limited. A lot has been said about hundreds of thousands, but the NIF has not been able to mobilize even tens of thousands in its popular defense forces or the so-called popular forces. The quality of training is very poor, the motivation and dedication are very low, even the military hardware, which I think is (?entrenched) in the hands of the NIF, has not been effectively used because of the limitations of human resources and skills, and my impression is there is no risk at all, and I don't believe there is going to be any escalation. It might be an escalation on the side of the opposition forces, who've been deprived of many things, who've been targeted by the military of the NIF, have now been unable to challenge this military might of the NIF, which will definitely limit any escalation of the future.

[Biles] As you know, the UN Security Council recently passed a resolution calling for diplomatic sanctions against Khartoum. Some countries, including the United States, would like to see much tougher reaction. What is Eritrea's position?

[Afwerki] Our position from the very beginning has been very clear. We do not believe that any Security Council resolution or sanction against Sudan will be impacting. [end recording]

**Eritrea: Foreign Ministry To Sign Paris Accord on Hanish Islands**

*EA1005171596 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 10 May 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] In a statement to THE ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY yesterday afternoon, the Eritrean Foreign Ministry said Eritrea will sign the agreement reached with Yemen. The statement also added that the agreement between Eritrea and Yemen [on Hanish archipelago] will be signed in the French capital, Paris, on 21 May.

The agreement will be signed on behalf of the Eritrean Government by Eritrean Foreign Minister Petros Solomon, while Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Tryani, Yemeni deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will sign for the Yemeni side. The foreign ministers of France, Ethiopia, and Egypt will sign as witnesses, while the UN representative will attend as an observer.

**Ethiopia****Ethiopia: President Meets With China's Jiang Zemin, Urges Stronger Ties**

*EA1105202796 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 11 May 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Negaso Gidada has said that Ethiopia and China have similar objectives in their struggle against colonialism and the system of exploitation, and they both have common experiences.

During a meeting at the presidential palace this afternoon with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who arrived today in Addis Ababa, Dr. negaso said the two countries had struggled and defeated invading forces and internal exploiters, and thus secured their peoples' freedom and equality. (Degineh Gebreselase) has the details from the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY:

[Begin (Degineh) recording] [passage omitted] Dr. Negaso said that Ethiopia wanted to strengthen relations with China in the economic, social, and cultural spheres and hoped this cooperation would be derived from the two peoples' common interest and benefits. In addition,



Dr. Negaso assured the Chinese president that Ethiopia supported the one-China policy. [passage omitted]

President Jiang Zemin expressed admiration for Ethiopia's national and foreign policies and the five year development program, and said China highly respected Ethiopia's role in maintaining peace in Africa. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Ethiopia: Chinese President Praises Ethiopia's Achievements**

*EA1205170096 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 12 May 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Chinese President Jiang Zemin has said that Ethiopians have achieved magnificent results by establishing stability, and improving the economy and the standard of living.

President Zemin said last night at a banquet hosted on his honor at the Presidential Palace that the relations between China and Ethiopia will be strengthened in an organized way.

The president of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Dr. Negaso Gidada, on his part, said the visit by President Jiang Zemin showed the determination of both countries to strengthen existing relations. [passage omitted]

**Ethiopia: Prime Minister Meles in Talks With Chinese President**

*EA1305111096 Addis Ababa ETV Television Network in English 1930 GMT 12 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Prime Minister Meles Zenawi today held talks with the visiting president of the PRC, Jiang Zemin.

Discussing bilateral issues with Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, the Chinese president expressed appreciation on behalf of the people and Government of China to the foreign policy that Ethiopia follows, particularly in Africa and its neighboring countries. President Zemin said the Government of China has already recognized the significant changes in peace, democracy, and development in Ethiopia. He said Ethiopia and China have a number of common areas to work together, adding that the Government of China is ready to cooperate with Ethiopia and would take every positive measure to support Ethiopia's development endeavors. President Jiang Zemin said the visit to China of Premier Meles last January [1996] had opened a new era and laid the basis for the future relationships between the two countries.

Prime Minister Meles, on his part, said the cooperation between the two countries in areas of investment and trade have so far been encouraging. He said it is

possible that the two countries would further strengthen the relationship in that regard. The premier said the Chinese experts working on rural development activities in Ethiopia have so far registered excellent results, adding that experts in Chinese enterprises could play an active role in the Ethiopian agricultural sector by organizing themselves and opening an office here in the country. Later Prime Minister Meles hosted a luncheon in honor of the visiting Chinese president.

President Jiang Zemin also visited the house of peoples' representatives early this morning and held talks with house speaker Dawit Yohanes and members of the house. [passage omitted]

**Uganda**

**Uganda: President Museveni Reelected With 74.2 Percent of Votes**

*AB1105141596 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 11 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kampala, May 11 (AFP) — Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni was elected head of state for the next five years with 74.2 percent of the votes cast in elections on Thursday, electoral commission chairman Stephen Akabway announced Saturday.

Veteran politician Paul Ssemogerere received 23.7 percent, and outsider Muhammad Mayanja, a Muslim, received 2.1 percent, Akabway said.

Participation was 72.6 percent of the 8.5 million registered voters in this east African country.

**Uganda: Museveni Discusses Sudan, Development in Inaugural Address**

*EA1305102596 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1015 GMT 12 May 96*

[Speech by newly reelected Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at his swearing-in ceremony at Kololo airstrip in Kampala — live]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Your excellency the chairman of the east African authority, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya; your excellency President Benjamin Mkapa of the united Republic of Tanzania; your excellency President Bizimungu of the Republic of Rwanda; your excellency President Ntubunganya of Burundi; the vice president of Uganda; your highnesses the kabaka [king] of Uganda, the omukama [king] of Bunyoro, the kyabazima [king] of Busoga and the katikiro [premier] of Toro, and all of you distinguished dignitaries who are here today.



First of all, I congratulate you all on the successful execution of the first presidential elections in the history of our country. We have never had any presidential elections in the history of Uganda. Presidents have been coming to power mainly by the gun. I also came by the gun, you remember? [applause]. [passage omitted]

Most Ugandans agree with the rest of the world that our country has had a phenomenal recovery in the last 10 years. Our mission in the next five years will be to launch Uganda on a steady course of development. We have the will and the vision to make Uganda a modern nation in all respects but we need all the support you, the people of Uganda, can give us to translate our vision into reality.

I have said on many occasions that peace and security are the sine qua non of development. We cannot deliver development before peace. Fortunately, most Ugandans recognize the need for peace and security and that is why Uganda has been able to move at a fast pace of growth in these last 10 years [applause]. [passage omitted]

The National Resistance Movement [NRM] government has done what we could to bring all the groups opposed to us within the fold, and we have been largely successful in our reconciliation effort. That is why most of the country is at peace today.

It is a misfortune that Uganda must learn to live with that [pauses] ...that we must learn to live with, that we share one of our borders with a country where fundamentalists are keen to expand their sphere of influence south of their border. The insecurity that grips parts of northern Uganda must therefore be seen in a wider context.

Uganda is at the frontier of fundamentalism and some of our people who do not see the larger picture have become easy prey to the fundamentalists who are now inadvertently assisting them in their endeavors to expand the theatre of fundamentalism.

But we do not fear fundamentalism, we shall, now with your mandate, we are going to deal with these problems on the Sudan border. And I would advise Bashir, Mr. Bashir, the president of the Sudan to stop forthwith dealing with people who are disturbing our northern frontier. I would advise him, because you remember I had a debate with [defeated presidential candidate Paul] Ssemogerere. Ssemogerere was [pause] ...that he should and kneel before Bashir and beg him to please forgive us, not to disturb us. My line is that I am not going to kneel to Bashir, I am going to tell him to stop. That is what I am going to tell Bashir.

And I advise Bashir to intern those people who are in his area, put them in camps near Juba [southern Sudan], bring the international community to see them. He can do it through the president of Malawi. We have got an arrangement with the president of Malawi, Bakili Muluzi. He should contact him and intern them. This is not a request, because it is our right to defend our border.

I therefore appeal to the patriotism of Ugandans engaged in the fostering of the fundamentalism enterprise to reconsider their position. We cannot have meaningful development if what we build today is destroyed tomorrow. No one will invest where the tomorrow is uncertain. [passage omitted]

Let all Ugandans have faith in the constitution road for our political development. Constitutions are dynamic and grow. There are provisions for that in our new constitution. What Ugandans should not countenance from now on is to act outside the constitution. The people of Uganda who worked so hard to make our new constitution will not allow it and it is not good for our country. Let Ugandans resolve never to have pigeon-hole constitutions again. Let us all resolve to move on the path of constitutionalism. I have just shown to uphold the constitution and I will defend it with all the means at my disposal [applause]. [passage omitted]

Uganda cannot achieve much development on her own. Modern economies need markets for their goods, they need skills from wherever they get them. They need technologies, they need capital from outside their borders. The developed economies of the world are ganging together further to exploit the economies of [word indistinct]. We cannot expand agricultural production if we cannot sell what we produce. We cannot build capitalism with goods we cannot sell. We therefore need an economic community at the subregional level. We also need a common market or some form of integration at a continental level. [passage omitted]

I intend to strengthen with my colleagues in Kenya and Tanzania this [east African] cooperation and support our cooperation in Igad [Intergovernmental Authority on Development] and in Comesa [Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa]. We shall never lose sight of our ultimate objectives of the economic and political union of east Africa and the strengthening of the subregional and regional cooperation is definitely the way there.

My government has consistently pursued a policy of good neighborliness. Of course it takes two to make a good neighbor and we have always had the faith that our policy and behaviour will be reciprocated by our

neighbors. Our policy is on course and we shall keep it that way.

We have good neighborly relations with all the neighboring countries except one, that is the Sudan. Even to this odd neighbor we say: embrace our hand of friendship.

Although we are not such a big country, what happens in the world beyond our borders and our region concerns us. We value peace for ourselves and for all humanity and we shall always support the lovers and makers of peace wherever they may be. [passage omitted]

Once again I thank Ugandans for the confidence bestowed in me and for the mature way most of them conducted themselves during the campaigns and the polls. Thank you very much.

**Uganda: Museveni Vows To Deal With Problems on Sudanese Border**

*EA1205163096 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1015 GMT 12 May 96*

[Speech by President Yoweri Museveni at his swearing in ceremony at Kololo Airstrip in Kampala — live]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The National Resistance Movement [NRM] government has done what we could to bring all the groups opposed to us within the fold, and we have been largely successful in our reconciliation effort. That is why most of the country is at peace today.

It is a misfortune that Uganda must learn to live with that [changes word order] that we must learn to live with, that we share one of our borders with a country where fundamentalists are keen to expand their sphere of influence south of their border. The insecurity that grips parts of northern Uganda must therefore be seen in a wider context.

Uganda is at the frontier of fundamentalism and some of our people who do not see the larger picture have become easy prey to the fundamentalists who are now inadvertently assisting them in their endeavors to expand the theater of fundamentalism. [sentence as heard]

But we do not fear fundamentalism. We shall, now with your mandate, we are going to deal with these problems on the Sudan border. And I would advise Bashir, Mr. Bashir, the president of the Sudan to stop forthwith dealing with people who are disturbing our northern frontier. I would advise him. Because you remember I had a debate with [Paul] Ssemogerere. Ssemogerere was [change in thought] that he should and kneel before Bashir and beg him to please forgive us, not to disturb us. My line is that I am not going to kneel to Bashir, I

am going to tell him to stop. That is what I am going to tell Bashir.

And I advise Bashir to intern those people who are in his area, put them in camps near Juba, bring the international community to see them. He can do it through the president of Malawi. We have got an arrangement with the president of Malawi, Bakili Muluzi. He should contact him and intern them. This is not a request, because it is our right to defend our border.

I therefore appeal to the patriotism of Ugandans engaged in the fostering of the fundamentalism enterprise to reconsider their position. We cannot have meaningful development if what we build today is destroyed tomorrow. No one will invest where the tomorrow is uncertain. [passage omitted]

**Uganda: Tanzanian President Mkapa Praises Independence of Elections**

*EA1205173796 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1044 GMT 12 May 96*

[Remarks by Tanzanian President Mkapa at Museveni's swearing-in ceremony at Kololo Airstrip in Kampala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Mkapa] On behalf of the people and government of the United Republic of Tanzania, I stand here first to congratulate President Kaguta Yoweri Museveni for a brilliant victory. Along with those congratulations to the president I bring with me the congratulations and salutations and the gratitude of the people and Government of Tanzania for the way the NRM [National Resistance Movement] and the people of Uganda, through the NRC [National Resistance Council], have conducted a historical process of constitutional and political transformation to the honor of your people and country and to the honor of Africa. You have conducted that process with dignity and integrity, but above all you have conducted it with a great deal of independence.

We are tempted these days to take unwarranted lessons about democratic, constitutional, and political reform. You have shown that on your own you came to the victory of your country. Taking into account your political and economic circumstances, you can devise a constitutional dispensation and framework which engenders, truly engenders, democracy, stability and development in your country.

We thank you for holding high that banner of independence and dignity of the African people. We pledge our continued support in your development effort and we assure you of our deep-rooted sentiments of good neighborliness and brotherhood. Long live the Republic

of Uganda. Long live the Republic of the United Republic of Tanzania. Long live President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni. Asanteni sana [thank you very much].

**Uganda: Burundian President Comments on Ugandan Elections**

*EA1205175496 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1047 GMT 12 May 96*

[Speech by Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya at the swearing-in ceremony of President Yoweri Museveni at Kololo Airstrip in Kampala — live, in French with simultaneous translations into English; processed from the French]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Museveni] Now may I invite HE President Ntibantunganya of the Republic of Burundi. I think he will speak in french and people will translate, somebody will translate for him.

[Ntibantunganya] [passage omitted] I wish to congratulate both the president-elect, Yoweri Museveni, and the people of Uganda. This is a good democratic exercise which is adapted to the problems of our countries in this Great Lakes region.

Three years ago, Burundi had a similar experience. But today, for several reasons, my country Burundi is confronted with a dirty war, a dirty crisis and a conflict difficult to solve, not only due to fear and a lot of worries, but also due to exaggerated hopes generated by a democratic process which was obviously poorly understood by Burundians.

One question lingers: Between democracy, security and peace, what comes first? Your president-elect quite rightly said it. There must be security first. There must be peace first. And later, peace is reinforced by the democratic machinery freely accepted by the people themselves.

So, for me, this experience, with all the difficulties you have gone through, is of interest to us. Democratization is not a ready-made copy that one receives. It is copy that one makes himself, taking into account characteristics of each individual society. [passage omitted]

**Uganda: Kony — No End To War Unless Election Winner Respects Demands**

*EA1105135196 Kampala THE NEW VISION in English 11 May 96 p 9*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lord's Resistance Army rebel chief Joseph Kony has warned the election winner to respect his commands or else the war will not end.

"The ten commandments should be carried to the parliament otherwise the ongoing war . . . will not come to an end."

The message was sent through Celestine Odongo, Pastor Peter Ocan Malomewa and Sister Matilde Adong who were abducted for three days in April.

In a letter to the minister of state in the north, Mrs. Betty Bigombe, the trio said the rebels took them to an unknown location in the bush and kept arguing on whether to kill them.

"After learning that three of us, out of seven captives, were religious people, they decided that they could use us as their messengers to convey important messages from Joseph Kony to the president, Bigombe, religious leaders and the people of Uganda," they said.

Commands include to establish the kingdom of God as it was in the Old Testament and that the LRA should be known as the "chosen people of God."

"Whoever wins the elections and will not carry the commandments in parliament must be toppled and got rid of," he [Kony] said. [passage omitted]

**Uganda: Another Candidate Rejects Election Results**

*EA1205184096 Kampala THE MONITOR in English 12 May 96 p 1*

[Article by Ted Nannozi and Pius Katunzi: "Mayanja Too Rejects Election Results"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Former presidential candidate Muhammad Mayanja yesterday rejected the results of the 9th May elections, claiming massive electoral malpractices by mostly supporters of president-elect, Yoweri Museveni.

"I have no doubt that the election has been massively rigged," Mayanja told the press last night at his Bugolobi headquarters a few hours after the official results were announced.

He said he had joined the president-elect in spite of constraints as a duty to Uganda, and would have accepted any result but for the "rigging".

Mayanja said this was not the election he looked forward to, emphasizing that "it would be immoral to accept the results". Mayanja joins the runner-up Paul Ssemogerere, who rejected the results on Friday [10 May], alleging the results were "totally rigged" in favour of Museveni. [passage omitted]



**Uganda: Electoral Commission Reacts to  
Ssemogerere's Claims**

*EA1205194296 Kampala Radio Uganda Network  
in English 1400 GMT 12 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Interim Electoral Commission [IEC] has reacted to a press release issued by Dr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere on alleged election irregularities regarding the new 700 polling stations. [passage omitted]

The commission says that the issue of increasing polling stations beyond those used during the CA [Constituent Assembly] elections, should not have come as a surprise to any of the three presidential candidates, because right from the time the consultative Committee for Presidential Campaigns [CPC] was established, the representatives were always told that the commission was using the figure of 16,000 polling stations for planning purposes. Second, Mr. Robert Kitariko and Mrs. Cecilia Ogwai were given copies of polling stations and (?packing) lists well before the eve of the election date.

Reacting to allegations by Dr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere that some people distributed marked ballot papers, the commission says Dr. Ssemogerere mentioned names of prominent persons who were alleged to have

been involved in handling marked ballot papers. It advises Dr. Ssemogerere to leave the matter in the hands of the police to investigate. It assured the general public that these ballot papers, if they existed at all, could not have originated from the commission and that the commission is ready to give its cooperation during the investigations.

On voting by soldiers in restricted areas, the commission says this is another matter that was agreed to in principle, in the CPC meeting held on 29th April and 2nd May and the commission was mandated to (?draw) the details of its implementation.

On the shortage of ballot papers, the commission agrees that it is true, in a few instances, insufficient supplies of ballot papers were reported, but that in all cases the commission acted swiftly and sent extra ballot papers to the affected polling stations and no voter was denied an opportunity to vote due to shortage of ballot papers.

Accordingly, the IEC expressed deep shock, and, indeed, total surprise to hear that it may have worked in collusion with government or that it may even be incompetent, yet it worked closely with two of each candidate's representatives in the CPC for over one month, where several joint meetings were held successfully. [passage omitted]



**South Africa: De Klerk Said Returning to Afrikaner Nationalism**

*MB1005163196 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 10 May 96 p 3*

[Article by Hennie Serfontein]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NP [National Party] leader FW De Klerk is back, boots and all, in his political home of Afrikaner nationalism and the secret Afrikaner Bond. Afrikaner fears and aspirations will remain his political priorities as it always was.

Afrikaner nationalism, the secret Afrikaner Bond (the former Broederbond) is where his real spiritual, emotional and political home is. He seems to have abandoned any pretence of making serious attempts to win support among the African majority where he clearly does not feel comfortable.

This is plain from his hardline stance the past few weeks during the negotiating process on issue such as property rights, labour and especially single-medium Afrikaans schools.

This new political conversion of De Klerk — if in fact it is a conversion — has already seen him leading his party out of the Government of National Unity [GNU].

Following a Federal Council meeting of the NP — its highest body — De Klerk made the expected announcement that his party will quit the GNU and he will resign as deputy president.

The party's federal council is also due to meet in Cape Town to decide on De Klerk's future strategy. There is a strong group inside the NP which now seems also to include De Klerk — which feels the party should take revenge by leaving the GNU because it did not get its way in the negotiations when their proposals on labour, property rights and single-medium schools were rejected.

It is the same group which argues that the NP should come out boldly and uncompromisingly on Afrikaner issues such as language, culture and education.

It is also important to note that De Klerk himself was at one stage Minister of National Education and that he is steeped in the conservative tradition of Christian Nationalism as advocated by Potchefstroom and other bastions of Afrikanerdom.

It is significant that in the last few weeks, De Klerk and an NP delegation worked together with Afrikaner leaders and other cultural groups as negotiations on the education issue came to a head in the Constitutional Assembly.

The Bond still dominates Afrikaner education, ironically even under an ANC government. The Afrikaner Unity group representing 25 important cultural, church, political, educational and parent organisation, was also involved.

Prof Willie Esterhuize, well known political commentator and professor at the University of Stellenbosch, said the following when asked about the present NP crisis: "The NP reminds me of a long drawn-out shipwreck. It doesn't move and it doesn't sink. It will be dangerous to think that securing Afrikaner exclusivity will get this shipwreck off the rocks."

Very significant is the contentious way in which Lood, the weekly commentator of Beeld, wrote about De Klerk this week. He said: "He (De Klerk) looked the last few weeks, and especially since Wednesday, like a politician who had crossed an emotional border — back to the safe harbour of Afrikaner nationalism from whence he came."

Lood reported that it was Leon Wessels, Roelf Meyer and Sam de Beer who in the early hours last weekend confronted De Klerk when the NP leader had refused to accept ANC compromises. Apparently Wessels bluntly told him that he was voting for the constitution in any case, regardless of what De Klerk was doing.

In a third reference to De Klerk, Lood said a colleague of his thought De Klerk's speech at a coloured Mission Station in Western Cape was outdated. The largest part was devoted to 21 points of criticism against the ANC. The old "rooi gevaar" (red danger) — the SA [South Africa] Communist Party was dusted down and polished again.

Lood said that while the ANC should obviously be criticised, he should have devoted more time to selling his own party. He concluded: "The audience largely listened in silence to his long attacks to the ANC."

The fact that Beeld, which had always admired De Klerk, published no less than three attacks on him in one column, is highly significant.

It reflects growing impatience and frustration among progressive elements inside the NP about De Klerk's leadership and vision, or rather about the lack of it. Some even go as far as to say the time has come for him to disappear from the political scene.

**South Africa: De Klerk Calls ANC 'Racist,'  
Outlines NP's Future Role**

*MB1105134696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1149 GMT 11 May 96*

[Report by Mariette le Roux]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA May 11 SAPA — Outgoing deputy president and National Party (NP) leader F W de Klerk on Saturday accused the African National Congress of being racist and reiterated the NP's commitment to becoming a fully representative opposition party.

In one of his first public appearances since announcing the NP's withdrawal from the government of national unity on Thursday [9 May], he said the ANC was constantly reviving the bitterness of South Africa's past. "That is because they are not fully a non-racial party in their hearts," he told a youth rally in Pretoria. "You just hear them talking 'black and white, black and white' all the time except when they campaign in the Western Cape, then brown comes into it as well."

De Klerk said the NP, on the other hand, had become a truly non-racial party, a policy which was reflected in the hearts of party members. "We are no longer a whites-only party. I am white and (General Services Minister) John Mavuso is black and (Welfare and Population Development Minister) Patrick McKenzie is brown, but the blood in our veins is all red and it is all South Africa blood," he said to loud applause. "What this country needs is a new political movement that brings together South Africans from all populations groups and of all colours who believe in the same values."

"We are seeking the lead in bringing such a political movement together."

"Until there is a party to challenge the ANC at the polls, you and I are not safe in South Africa. Because until such time, the risk exists that we can drift into a one-party state. We need dynamic multi-party democracy."

"And therefore, this counter balance for the ANC with its 62 percent must grow and must be built, and that is the vision of the National Party."

He also accused the ANC of propagating a perception that the NP was still a white party. De Klerk said the NP's objection to majority rule having been entrenched in the Constitution was one of the main reasons for its withdrawal from the government of national unity. "In any event, after 1999 we would have had...typical majority rule. The National Party said well: 'Why postpone that reality?'. This is a natural watershed," he said. "To say that we are going to implement 98 percent

of that new Constitution and just have this one aspect postponed for three years doesn't make sense."

De Klerk said the NP's new role would entail becoming the main opposition party and being a watchdog against the ANC majority government. "We must develop our party so that at the next election the people will have a free choice between parties with clear identities, offering policies and solutions for the problems of South Africa."

De Klerk stressed he did not want to fight with the ANC. "But from July 1 I become the leader of the opposition and then I won't have my one hand tied behind my back any longer. Watch me then!"

Members of the ANC and other opponents against apartheid, had in the past been united by a common will to end minority domination, he said. "Now in the new South Africa, the ANC has lost that which united them in the past. They've lost this cause, it no longer exists."

"Now we find in the ANC a confused party. They are afraid of the Congress of SA [South Africa] Trade Unions. They are in partnership with the SA Communist Party but follow an economic policy completely the opposite of communism," de Klerk said.

He also used the opportunity to reiterate the NP's policies and said the focus should be on education. A lot more investment in education was necessary and the country was in dire need of additional infrastructure, he said. De Klerk stressed the NP's policy of single medium schools was not aimed at reintroducing apartheid, but simply at making it possible for students to perform at their best. "Every young person can best develop his or her abilities if difficult subjects are presented in the language they understand best."

"We need a system broadening education, improving standards, accessible to all, but an education system working within the realities of cultural diversity in our country."

Other areas that needed urgent attention was economic growth, job creation and the need for a "flexible" labour system. The abolition of poverty, reduction of taxes and crime prevention were also vital, de Klerk said. He added exchange control had to be abolished but did not elaborate.

The NP, de Klerk said, would not seek amalgamation with the Inkatha Freedom Party or any other party, but would co-operate with them on issues of mutual concern.

**South Africa: De Klerk Denies NP Withdrawal Unilateral Decision***MB1305074396 Johannesburg SABC 2 Television Network in English 0400 GMT 13 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Deputy President F.W. De Klerk has denied taking a unilateral decision to pull out of the Government of National Unity. Appearing on the television program, Focus, last night, Mr. de Klerk was asked why senior National Party members, Pik Botha and Roelf Meyer, had indicated that they would have preferred to stay on.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] They just said what their opinions were, there were others...

[SABC political correspondent Sylvia Vollenhoven, interrupting] That is divided opinion?

[De Klerk] Well, there were others who argued the contrary on that issue. I had the approach that either we do it now, because of this new constitutional situation, we're not walking with a sour face, there's no incident, we're not cross with anybody, it's a matter of principle, or we stay on until 1999. [end recording]

Mr. de Klerk was also asked about references to a communist threat that he made in a recent speech in the Western Cape.

[Begin De Klerk recording] The actions of the lock-out clause in the constitution, and the refusal by the majority party to include a balanced description, we weren't married to the word lock-out, but to include a balanced description of also the right of employers, has shifted the balance between trade unions and employers which existed before, and that is a move which was inspired by the hard-line socialists who have important positions within the ANC. [end recording]

**South Africa: De Klerk Denies Threat To Resign as NP Leader***MB1305094696 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 13 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 13 SAPA — Deputy President FW de Klerk has denied that he threatened to resign as NP [National Party] leader if his party did not agree to withdraw from the government of national unity [GNU].

Speaking on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio on Monday morning, he said he had told his colleagues that the party had the option of staying in the GNU. In this case he would stay on as party leader, but some other NP figure would take over as deputy president.

"We could stay (in the GNU) and I could live with it," he told the SABC. His party colleagues had spontaneously and unanimously rejected this proposal. De Klerk said he had never threatened to resign as NP leader.

A weekend newspaper reported that De Klerk had presented the NP's federal executive last week with the option of either withdrawing from the GNU or "find a new leader".

**South Africa: Further on De Klerk Denial of Threats To Withdraw as Leader***MB1305105296 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0515 GMT 13 May 96*

[From the "AM Live" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports in papers yesterday said that Deputy President F.W. de Klerk threatened to resign as NP [National Party] leader, if his colleagues didn't join him in withdrawing the NP from Government of National Unity [GNU]. Hein Marais has been speaking to F.W. de Klerk and he asked him whether he did bend his colleagues' ears with threats.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] No, that would be to formulate it absolutely incorrect.

[Marais] What exactly happened?

[De Klerk] What I did do is to say there is a choice, there is another alternative, and that is, that I go because I believe the time for me has arrived to go as deputy president, not as leader of the party, there was no threat ever of me stopping to be leader of the National Party and there was no threat in any sense whatsoever. I just said there is an option, and that is, that I resign as deputy president, that I full-time commit myself to lead the party, but that we none-the-less stay in the Government of National Unity and that you elect somebody else as a deputy president.

[Marais] So let me get this straight, you told your colleagues that either we all leave, or I leave as deputy president?

[De Klerk] No, I did not do that. I said there is a possibility that I just leave as deputy president, but that we stay, and I could live with it. They want to consider it that I resign, that I'm replaced by somebody else, that I lead the party as leader of the opposition from the opposition benches, but that none-the-less we keep some ministers and a deputy president on behalf of the National Party in the Government of National Unity.

[Marais] How did the reaction break-down if you were sort of be counting heads, was it...



[De Klerk interrupting] Of that there was no break-down of heads, there was an absolute spontaneous, unanimous reaction. We didn't even discuss it, everybody said even those who have argued that maybe we should consider staying in with me as deputy president, immediately said that is not a viable option.

[Marais] How long have you been mulling over the idea of leaving the Government of National Unity?

[De Klerk] I haven't in a Machiavellian way planned what is happening now. Let me give you a little personal fact. I own quite a nice townhouse in Pretoria. I've let it out. I signed a lease in March this year for two years, and at the earliest moment that I can get occupation of my own property for my own use is 31 March next year. I wouldn't have done that if I knew that I would need it on the 1 August, as I now do.

[Marais] So when did this decision really start to crystalize...

[De Klerk, interrupting] So there was no pre-planning, but what was a certainty in my mind is that if we do not get some form of reasonable continuation of the principle and concept of consensus seeking in a structured manner, that then, the situation for continuation would become untenable.

[Marais] Was the NP powerful enough in the GNU to warrant any enforced power sharing. Your influence at the security forces was certainly not what people expected it to be in 1994, ditto for the civil service. It seems as if you were in fact in a position, way, that exaggerated the importance of the party itself?

[De Klerk] Well, you can approach that question from two vantage points. The one is, if we were to try to force our position, then we would not have succeeded and we never tried to do so. On the other hand, because of the experience that we had because we were there, we were able to influence an overwhelming majority of all proposals coming to cabinet, we participated in debates, and I must say from the president's side there was also commitment to accommodate other views with the result that very major decisions were strongly influenced by our presence. [end recording]

F.W. De Klerk, the leader of the National Party speaking to Hein Marais.

#### South Africa: Mbeki Says Mandela Wants Cabinet Posts Filled 'Expediently'

MB1005122196 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0953 GMT 10 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GNU-ANC CAPE TOWN — "I don't believe investors around the world have any doubts about the ANC's ability to govern," Mbeki said.

He did not feel markets were racist, but "behaved in a certain way" when they received information. "I do not think it would have mattered if you would have had a white or a blue or a pink Finance Minister," he said, when asked if the appointment of a black Finance Minister had influenced the fall of the rand.

When asked if Mandela would reduce the number of Cabinet posts, Mbeki said: "One question the President is looking at is the restructuring of government."

Mandela wanted new appointments to be made expediently to give incoming Ministers an opportunity to learn from their predecessors.

Government policies would remain in place, and no policies would be introduced that would result in some benefitting while others suffered.

A decision as to what would happen to the parliamentary committees still had to be discussed, as had the chairmanships of the Cabinet committees.

Mbeki said he disputed an assumption that De Klerk had inspired confidence in the government and felt confidence was based on what the majority party did.

"In the end people will see there is nothing to fear."

While the GNU [government of national unity] had contributed to the spirit of reconciliation, the NP's [National Party] departure had no bearing on the ANC's approach of inclusivity in government.

The ANC was pleased that, despite the party-political considerations that persuaded the NP to leave the GNU, the NP had reaffirmed its commitment to the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program].

However, it was ironic that "the authors of the economic mess" that saw "millions of South Africans trapped in poverty, illiteracy and unemployment" had decided to depart at the point where the economy had turned a corner and was on the mend, Mbeki said.

"Far from being cause for dismay, our country's progress towards democratic norms should be welcomed."



### South Africa: IFP Leader 'Surprised' by NP's Exit From Government

MB0905203696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2028 GMT 9 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN May 9 SAPA — Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Thursday night said he was surprised by the National Party's [NP] decision to withdraw from the government of national unity [GNU], a day after it had voted in favour of the new constitution.

Addressing reporters after an IFP election rally in Durban city hall, Buthelezi said: "Well, I was surprised.... Only yesterday they gave the ANC (African National Congress) the two-thirds majority" (by voting in favour of the new constitution). He said it was extraordinary that on Thursday the NP had decided to close the stable door after the horse had bolted.

The new constitution was formally adopted by an overwhelming majority in the Constitutional Assembly in Cape Town on Wednesday morning.

Asked whether the IFP would reconsider its position in the national unity government, Buthelezi replied: "I'm not a leader who pontificates outside of the structures of my party, so the national council will decide that, whether we should reconsider our decision.

"But, I would hate us to do that because of a cue from what (NP leader) Mr (FW) de Klerk has done because we never really in the past sought our cues from them, the National Party."

He said it was unlikely the NP's withdrawal from the GNU would bring the NP and the IFP closer as parties opposing the ANC. "The NP professes to be a federal party but in fact right through the negotiations (for a new constitution) I never saw them lift a finger to defend federalism.

"They profess to believe in the same things as we do, but nevertheless their conduct in the negotiations did not actually confirm that at all."

### South Africa: Roelf Meyer Interviewed on NP's Withdrawal From Government

MB1005094396 Johannesburg SABC 2 Television  
Network in English 0509 GMT 10 May 96

[Interview with National Party Secretary General Roelf Meyer in the SABC's Cape Town studio by SABC announcer David Hall Green in the Johannesburg studio; from the "Good Morning South Africa" program — live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Hall-Green] In our Cape Town studio we have standing by Mr. Roelf Meyer, the National Party's [NP] secretary general and chief con-

stitutional negotiator to talk and answer some questions on the National Party's withdrawal from the Government of National Unity. Good morning Mr. Meyer.

[Meyer] Good morning.

[Hall-Green] What is your reaction to the statement that we've just seen, to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's reaction and allegation of a sellout by saying that, yes, the National Party ensured the two-thirds majority and then within 24 hours walked out?

[Meyer] Well I'm not sure what Mr. Buthelezi is actually meaning by that because the constitution in itself had to be valued and evaluated on the basis of what the contents of the constitution is, and we have, after doing so, decided that we will support the constitution but there are certain elements of course in the constitution that we didn't favor, and one of them was the question of multiparty participation in the government in the future and Mr. de Klerk made it very clear at the time of the debate on Wednesday [8 May] already that that is something that the National Party is going to take into consideration within its party structures, with a view to consider our future participation in the government now.

[Hall-Green] This obviously wasn't a snap decision Mr. Meyer. How long ago was this withdrawal on the cards?

[Meyer] Well, I would say right through the negotiating process we've made it clear to President Mandela and also to my counterpart Cyril Ramaphosa that if there is not going to be any provision in the new constitution for future multiparty participation in the government, then it is something we will have to consider and it could lead to the withdrawal of the National Party from the Government of National Unity. So it was on the table for some months and we have made it very clear in that process that this is a possible consequence.

[Hall-Green] What kind of contingency planning was there? In other words, on what particular developments was the withdrawal dependent?

[Meyer] Well, I think that the bottom line was the fact, as I said, that there is no provision, but secondly, the fact that the new constitution will be put into operation through the rest of this year, before the end of this year in fact, and this would have been the only matter that would not be put into operation in terms of the new constitution. So those were the considerations, inter alia, that we had to take into account. Of course there were consequences that we also took into account that will follow from this, inter alia, the economic consequences and we took account of the fact that the rand showed some negative responses and so forth, but over and above that we also had to take into account that this

divorce, if I may call it that way, will have to take place at some or other stage.

[Hall-Green] It was inevitable, you're saying.

[Meyer] This was inevitable, in other words.

[Hall-Green] So in other words you're saying sooner than later?

[Meyer] Well, it was either now or some time later this year, I would say, and since it would in any case be a question in everybody's mind: when, when, when, all the time, we thought it would be better to do it now and get a clear message out, but not to do it in an irresponsible way and for that reason it was decided that the withdrawal will actually take place in a number of weeks, that is at the end of June, so as to, in a responsible way, withdraw from government and make it possible for our colleagues who are now in cabinet to leave and for the new ones to be appointed — a smooth transfer in other words.

[Hall-Green] To what extent was this withdrawal influenced by disillusionment, on the part of constituents, at the NP's reduced powers?

[Meyer] I don't think that in itself played a significant role because if you would ask constituents they might have had ambivalent feelings about this whole question. I think, however, what was a factor for consideration is for how long the National Party could continue playing this dual role, being on the one side partner in government, and on the other side, in opposition, and that is not something that could continue for much longer. We've seen the negative implications of that over the last two years, in the sense that time and again it happened that the National Party was limited or prohibited from speaking up on specific policy matters, when it had to defend, for instance, decisions of the government in the spirit of cooperation and being a partner of the government, and on the other side it had its own views on many issues, which it was also then limited to express when it came to the point.

[Hall-Green] Mr. Meyer, thank you very much for being with us on Good Morning South Africa this morning.

[Meyer] Thank you.

**South Africa: ANC Says Ramaphosa To Step Down as Party Secretary General**

MB1205151596 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1450 GMT 12 May 96

[Report by Angela Quintal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN May 12 SAPA  
— Cyril Ramaphosa will quit as secretary-general of the

African National Congress once the new constitution is certified by the Constitutional Court, the party said on Sunday.

This follows Ramaphosa's earlier announcement that he would resign from Parliament after the adoption of the new constitution for a senior executive post in Dr Mthato Motlana's New African Investments Ltd. Ramaphosa, who was deployed as the ANC's chief negotiator at the Kempton Park pre-democracy talks and who spearheaded the Constitutional Assembly, left most of the party's daily organisation to his deputy Cheryl Carolus.

The ANC said at the end of a regular two-day national executive meeting (NEC) in Cape Town that it had discussed the background and reasons for what it called Ramaphosa's redeployment to the private sector. "The ANC expressed its appreciation for these reasons and its support for Comrade Ramaphosa in the context of the transformation of the private sector in general.

"Comrade Ramaphosa will continue to serve as the secretary-general of the ANC until certification by the Constitutional Court of our new constitution."

The NEC meeting followed Wednesday's [8 May] adoption of the new constitution and the National Party's [NP] announcement that it would quit the government of national unity at the end of June.

The NEC had agreed that the NP's departure from Cabinet "marked a further step in normalising our democratic dispensation", the ANC said. The immediate reason for the NP withdrawal, the ANC said, was the strategic crisis that the NP confronted and serious internal divisions within it. "Nationbuilding, reconciliation, reconstruction and development are realities which are broader than a constitutionally-entrenched coalition and, indeed, the latter (coalition) has often hampered the fuller realisation of these goals."

"The ANC NEC expects that all sections of the NP will commit themselves unambiguously to pursuing their political objectives within the framework of, and by upholding, our new constitution and respect for the country's laws."

On the current economic situation, the ANC executive expressed its conviction that the "fundamentals of our economy are sound and so too are current government policies". "We are convinced these are views shared by long-term investors domestically and internationally."

It also expressed its full support for all ANC Cabinet ministers involved in economic affairs and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It congratulated the truth body for its work to date.

**South Africa: 'Bomber' Says Orders Came From Senior ANC Members**

*MB1305094296 Johannesburg SABC 2 Television Network in English 0400 GMT 13 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC has declined to react to an interview in which Magoo's Bar bomber, Robert McBride, said his orders had come from senior ANC members. ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the ANC's national executive committee would make a full and comprehensive submission to the Truth Commission as soon as possible. He would not react on individual incidents. Mr. McBride was speaking on the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] program, Truth Commission Special Report.

[Begin recording] [McBride] The material for the bomb blast was provided to me by the ANC. It would kill, that's only been used in car bomb blasts. [as heard] So, clearly the instructions came from within the ANC. [end recording]

**South African Press Review for 10 May**

*MB1005144496*

[FBIS Report]

**MAIL & GUARDIAN**

**NP Withdrawal From Cabinet 'Fitting'** — The withdrawal of the National Party, NP, from the government of national unity, GNU, is "a fitting climax to the celebration of the new Constitution," declares a page-26 editorial in Johannesburg **MAIL & GUARDIAN** in English for 10-16 May. The GNU "brought an era in which solid leadership and clear direction were replaced by horse-trading, petty bartering and indecisiveness. The ANC has argued that it has been unable to give firm leadership because it is pulled in every direction by the constitutional need to pander to a whole range of political interests." Therefore, an end to the GNU "will remove these factors — and put the ANC directly to the test. And it will free the National Party to start attempting to build an Opposition, to show us if it can break free from the narrow interests it continues to pander to."

**THE STAR**

**NP's 'Tough Decision' on Cabinet Withdrawal Congratulated** — "The NP could only lose by delaying the divorce," says the front-page editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 10 May commenting on the NP decision to withdraw from the government of national unity. It is "understandable" that the "markets reacted negatively" since "there are people to whom the NP's presence in the GNU represented stability." However, "there is no need to panic. As De Klerk himself

pointed out, the basic economic policies of the Government are sound; fiscal discipline is a gospel and the ANC is blessed with considerable talent to lead the country into the future." **THE STAR** congratulates the NP "for a tough decision taken well ahead of the 1999 general election."

**SOWETAN**

**NP 'Pique' Reason for Withdrawal From Government** — Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 10 May in a page-10 editorial is surprised by the NP's timing of its announcement to withdraw from the GNU. "It would be hard not to attribute the decision to the party's pique at failing to have it all its own way in the writing of the new Constitution." "Those in the NP who think that leaving the Government will somehow strengthen the party may be in for a rude shock. As the party is constituted now, and with its pro-white Afrikaner bias, there can be no hope of increasing its influence to become a major contender for power among a nonracial electorate." The "plus side" of the NP's departure from the GNU is that it will "eliminate political uncertainty of whether and when the party will leave," and it should also "leave the ANC to speed up delivery on its promises, knowing that the blame for failure will be on it and it alone."

**BUSINESS DAY**

**NP 'Nuisance' Presence in Cabinet** — Commenting on the NP's withdrawal from the GNU Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 10 May in a page-18 editorial says: "For the ANC, the NP presence in Cabinet had become more of a nuisance than an obstacle to governing South Africa its way." The ANC has "an adequate pool of talent" to fill the now vacant posts but it also has a "crisis of economic confidence to resolve, a crisis both materially and psychologically based." The ANC has "not merely to demonstrate that the ANC is in control," but that the "much feared change has, in fact, brought into existence a more determined, focused government capable of making tough choices for the long-term good. Failing that, the ANC will come to rue this opportunity which has befallen it to rule (almost) alone."

**THE CITIZEN**

**KwaZulu/Natal Poll Postponement To Spark More Violence** — Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 8 May in its page-6 editorial does "not believe that the postponement of the KwaZulu/Natal elections, due on May 29 and now to be held before the end of June, was either justified or will reduce the violence in that province." "The violence in the province, cannot be resolved in an extra month or months. All experts agree



that the potential for greater violence has been sparked by the postponement."

#### **NEW NATION**

**Call for Longer Postponement of KwaZulu/Natal Elections —** Government "did well" in postponing the KwaZulu/Natal local government elections, states a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English on 10 May. "It was the only workable option given the level of violence and instability." However, "it makes little sense to have postponed the elections for no more than a few weeks. While this may allow sufficient time to iron out irregularities in the voter registration process, it simply cannot be enough to address the primary reason for the postponement — namely the lack of stability."

**South African Press Review for 11 May**  
**MB1105155896**

[FBIS Report]

#### **SATURDAY STAR**

**NP's Withdrawal Another Step to Full Democracy —** A page 8 editorial on 11 May in Johannesburg **SATURDAY STAR** in English describes the National Party's, NP, decision to leave the government of national unity as "another milestone on the long road to full democracy." The adoption of a new constitution the day before the NP's announcement also assures South Africa "is now well placed to assume a normal form of democratic government." It adds: "The shackles of consensus politics are being removed and we should now expect a singularity of vision from the ANC. This will also bring an important consequence: increased accountability. No longer will the ANC have a significant coalition partner on which to blame policy failings." The editorial concludes: "Perhaps the only serious drawback to arise from this move is the effect it has had on our currency. However, latest indicators from the markets show that after initial market jitters the value of the rand has improved."

**South African Press Review for 12 May**  
**MB1205162596**

[FBIS Report]

#### **SUNDAY TIMES**

**NP's Exit From Government Welcomed —** "The departure of the National Party [NP] from the government of national unity after 48 years in office should be welcomed. What the liberated ANC government does with this independence is now the central question," says

the lead editorial in Johannesburg **SUNDAY TIMES** in English on 12 May on page 26. "From July 1 the ANC government stands or falls solely on its own decisions and actions. It does not need to force false consensus. The ANC is the master of its own destiny and, with it, ours. And that raises the question of what the ANC will do with its new freedoms — particularly in the field of economic management. The loss of 20 percent in the value of the rand and waning investor interest signals a serious problem of confidence in the ANC's economic management of the country." The government has conveyed "the image of a populist labour government that only makes cursory genuflections to investor concerns." The editorial concludes: "Dark railings against speculators, racists and saboteurs will not help. A clear-cut economic policy which puts growth and job creation first will."

#### **RAPPORT**

**Constitution's Effect on Opposition —** "Even before the rejoicing over South Africa's new constitution had started, serious shortcomings had been there for everyone to see," says a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg **RAPPORT** in Afrikaans on 12 May. In fact, the final constitution has so many "drastic shortcomings" that it will undoubtedly constitute "a real stumbling block in the process of nation building, reconciliation, and the cultivation of a new patriotism." "The single immediate danger facing the country right now is a future where one party is in government for a long time, and opposition politics gradually fade away and deteriorate to follow the Africa pattern." It is this "formidable challenge" that faces F.W. de Klerk in his decision to withdraw the National Party from the government of national unity. One way of preventing one-party domination, the editorial says, would have been to write a constitution that "devolved significant powers from central government to provinces and cultural minorities." It would have "considerably facilitated opposition politics and contributed to a dynamic multiparty system." Through the constitution, the ANC "seems to have turned its back on all the latest constitutional developments in divided communities, which in fact want to accommodate minority and regional interests through the devolution of power." Fortunately, this discrepancy presents "an ideal moral and ideological basis on which a party such as the National Party can challenge the ANC." Despite the fact that the National Party voted for the constitution for "strategic reasons," it will have to openly condemn it as unacceptable and lacking in legitimacy because if compromise and cooperation with the ANC is not possible, it will also will not be possible with the constitution, says the editorial.

## Mozambique

### Mozambique: Frelimo's Parliamentary Performance Criticized

MB1005174196 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese  
6 May 96 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Jr.: "Frelimo's Parliamentary Role To Subvert Democracy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The fourth session of Mozambique's first multiparty parliament has ended with the ruling party's most backward wing succeeding in taking its boldest step in the strategy to subvert our faltering democracy in the midst of a strange apathy on the part of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Unbridled opportunism; the trampling of national interests for the sake of political and party monopolies; the thwarting of any attempt at controlling the opaque management of public funds and the activities of a government that is at least irresponsible; the unashamed manipulation of the legislature as a conduit for Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] electoral propaganda; the replacement of debates of ideas with a dangerously forthright and provocative confrontation with the opposition bench; the utter refusal to a culture of tolerance; the strengthening of social bipolarization and of the "Gaza Empire's" supremacy; the complete absence of fair play or good faith; the relinquishing of the last vestiges of decency, shame, or conscientiousness; and the creation of conditions to stifle the opposition and reinstate the totalitarian order characterize the modus operandi of the majority party's leading members, who impose their designs through the dictatorship of the vote and the yes-men on their bench. All this fits into wider efforts for a return to the dictatorial past, and stems from a fully discredited Frelimo Party on the verge of electoral bankruptcy.

Included in that campaign is the ongoing SISE-PRM [State Information and Security Service-Republic of Mozambique Police] operation to create artificial war scenarios in areas of Renamo influence; to misinform everyone through a news media as instrumentalized as the state itself; to persecute, intimidate, or even physically eliminate opponents in the northern and central provinces; and to discriminate in terms of jobs, distribution of international relief aid, and allocation of funds.

It was a parliamentary session that opened amid "hosannas" to democracy and closed with "vivas" to press freedom (just imagine!) by Frelimo chief whip Armando Guebuza, one of the "symbols" of the Marxist-Leninist state's terror, the planner of Operation Production, which was inspired by Cambodia's bloodthirsty

Khmer Rouge and left hundreds of Mozambican families with deep scars, grieving, and mourning. He, too, was responsible for arbitrarily detaining and sending to concentration camps men, women, old people, and children accused of the "crime" of being jobless. He also is one of the more pliable "acrobats" among Frelimo's "veterans" who excel in the "triple back flip" from Stalinism to the prevailing savage state capitalism in which he reigns supreme as an extremely wealthy and ever-prospering businessman, seemingly by having the magic formula that ensures the speedy multiplication of personal earnings, judging by how quick he amassed his fortune.

It was to the beat of Guebuza's drum and Sergio Vieira, who has a similar ideological and police background, that laws convenient to government were approved, notably the law establishing the National Security Council with the Frelimo Party enjoying "exclusive" rights (just in case it is defeated in future elections, Frelimo can always find a legal pretext to reimpose its order by declaring a state of siege or emergency or abrogating the Constitution and any other "uncomfortable" legislation), and the shameful "stab" in the Constitution as is the case of the hyperopportunistic electoral "sweetener" — that is, the introduction of Islamic holidays in a supposedly secular state. (This offer was made to the same Islamic faith that Vieira and Guebuza ruthlessly hunted down after independence in 1975.) Botha Guebuza and Vieira counted on the eager support of amnesiac Eduardo Mulembwe, a former attorney-general who found in his new post as Assembly chairman a safe haven against any pains of conscience over his failure to deliver on his promises to fight corruption. His promises gave in to the pressures from the ego and immodesty the new job conferred on him.

As for Renamo and Democratic Union [UD] proposals, they were promptly brushed aside merely because they came from the opposition bench, in a noble lesson in democracy for the good of all. That happened with the draft law that sought to adjust the subhuman minimum salary to a notch slightly higher than the one that even OTM-CS [Mozambique Workers Organization-Trade Union Confederation] declared on May Day as indispensable to an average family's survival. The same fate met the proposal to monitor the application of foreign aid, the hallmark of which over the past few months has been an increase in scandals (that is, those publicly known) involving theft and embezzlement amid the embarrassment and apathy of a compromised government. The Constitution's revision has been adjourned sine die — after all, Frelimo has not yet made full use of the one it drafted and has kept in place. The local government elections have been scheduled for some time in 1997

to allow for renewed and "patriotic" electioneering like free school books or President Chissano's "state" visit to the Isle of Mozambique for 'Id al-Adha [Feast of the Sacrifice]. Add that to the selective enticement of leading Renamo MP's, and one could say that Frelimo's operation aimed at subverting democracy from 29 February to 4 May has been accomplished. And there will be more in October!

Finally, a reference to Mulembwe's performance, a Mulembwe who was imposed on parliament by means of an election in which voting was by a show of hands by the majority bench as soon as opposition to his appointment surfaced among various Frelimo MP's. And without twinkling his eyes, Mulembwe accepted the post.

Making use of the "famous" parliamentary rules drafted by the police-minded Sergio Vieira, the so-called referee thinks he "owns the ball," and grossly interferes in debates when things do not look favorable to Frelimo or its cabinet ministers. He systematically rejects the opposition's points of order as "improper," but allows those raised by his bench because he sees them as "understandable." When it is voting time, an unprecedented event in parliamentary democracy the world over occurs; one that is worth being listed in the Guinness Book of Records: The "impartial referee" orders the doors of the assembly hall to be shut, and "sentries" placed at the door, thus transforming the parliament into a jail, from which its members cannot leave (or enter) during voting (that is, if they are Renamo or UD MP's, because a justification can be found to let "those of us" in or out). In other words, in one stroke Mulembwe violates several rights and constitutional freedoms, notably freedom of expression — it is quite normal in any democratic parliament for a parliamentary bench to walk out in that it is seen as a sign of protest and a different way of voting against or abstaining from voting. It is perfectly legitimate. Mulembwe also feels he has a monopoly over how parliament benches other than Frelimo's may conduct their affairs, considering that he is just an MP like any other one. On 4 May, there was (a most) grotesque event when Mulembwe decided that it was fair to let a Frelimo MP (of course!) leave the assembly hall during "confinement" time because he had to attend "his niece's wedding." In other words, an MP's leisure time prevailed over his duties toward thousands of voters who elected him to the Assembly of the Republic to represent them.

Meanwhile, we have doubts on whether calls of nature will be sufficient to let Renamo and UD MP's leave democracy's "sequestered hall" into which the Frelimo Party is converting the new Assembly of the Republic.

#### **Mozambique: Frelimo Officials Discuss Upcoming Congress**

*MB1005175596 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese  
8 May 96 p 1-2*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Central Committee will begin a meeting in Maputo today to discuss, among other issues, holding the seventh Frelimo Congress. Thus, we interviewed three senior Frelimo officials.

What is the Frelimo Party's fiscal and customs policy?

Frelimo Party chief whip Armando Guebuza replied: "The Frelimo Party policy is to extend the taxable field and the review of customs tariffs now under way."

Sergio Vieira said Frelimo's fiscal and customs policy is "contained in the government plan approved during the Assembly of the Republic's second session; it also is contained in the 1996 budget..."

Frelimo Party Secretary General Manuel Tome said:

"The government is implementing the policy; the program is the same as the one presented to voters during the 1994 elections. The reduction of taxes is part of Frelimo Party policies. The government must find executive policies. [sentence as published] We do not interfere in the running of the government."

What do you think should be discussed during the Frelimo Central Committee meeting?

"I do not have to think," Sergio Vieira said. "Each meeting is convened with a concrete objective; we air our worries before the meeting so that the secretariat can draft an agenda. The meeting's main objective is to prepare for holding the party congress."

Manuel Tome backed Vieira: "It is not a question of wanting. The draft proposal is approved by a group," and he went on to describe the agenda.

When asked whether he had made any contribution to the agenda Vieira said, "I am not obliged to make contributions all the time."

Answering the same question, Guebuza referred to the meeting's "central issues," notably an assessment of reports from the Political Commission, the Central Committee, and the Frelimo bench in the Assembly, as well as preparations for the upcoming congress. Guebuza emphasized that in this case his view and the party's totally coincide.

Will Frelimo change its name?

Vieira said, "No one has ever spoken of this. We never thought of changing." Guebuza shared the same view.



What is Frelimo's political line?

Guebuza said, "it is democratic socialism," promoting "social justice, freedom, and constant improvement of the Mozambican people's lives." Tome reiterated Guebuza's statements.

Sergio Vieira said Frelimo's political line is defined in the statutes of the sixth Congress.

How is Frelimo doing?

Guebuza said, "Frelimo is doing well and it is aware that Mozambique's situation has become more complex."

Vieira said, "the party is fine."

Manuel Tome said, "I would not like to anticipate the Central Committee. I do not think it is right since this is one of agenda topics. I am the secretary general and I do not want to restrict other comrades' views with my public statements."

We asked Armando Guebuza whether the congress would discuss the death of Eduardo Arao and the issue of the law on Muslim holidays. He said it will be discussed if anyone raises the issue.

We asked Sergio Vieira to comment on the law on Muslim holidays, and he said the idea of those who are against this law and even calculate damages from it, including MEDIAFAX, "is completely stupid."

He said, "one does not introduce holidays because they are cheap or expensive. We also began working on Saturdays and Sundays and reduced holidays. Our timetable is not 48 hours a week. Is this cheap or expensive?"

He urged those who think the law is unconstitutional to go to the relevant authorities and have them declare the law unconstitutional, and stated, "those people completely ignore what a secular state is."

Vieira added, "we already have Sunday as a day of rest. In order for the state to be completely secular the day of rest should be Wednesday."

On the possibility of introducing Christian holidays, Sergio Vieira said there already are the Christmas and Easter holidays.

Tome said justice was restored with the introduction of Muslim holidays.

## Swaziland

### Swaziland: 'Chaos' Erupts at People's Parliament Over Differences

MB1005122696 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 May 96 pp 1, 32

[Report by Nkululeko Dlamini and Musa Ndlangamandla]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ludzidzini — Chaos erupted inside the Cattle Byre yesterday over differences between the Royal Family and the progressive forces in what became proof that the Swazi nation is critically divided in the political outlook.

So serious was the confusion that security forces had a tough time trying to prevent the people from physically manhandling each other. It was the first time in the history of Swaziland that insults and fighting occurred in the revered Cattle Byre where the sacred Incwala [tasting of the first fruits] is conducted.

Lack of tolerance among the factions, who are all to blame for the chaos, showed its ugly head throughout the meeting and at one time a princely boy was heard saying: "Get out of here you fools to join your Shangaan leader Jan Sithole [leader of the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions]."

Members of the progressive forces called the Royalists useless hangers on who delve into the toil of the masses. [sentence as published] They also threatened to boycott the whole process and warned the princes that their behaviour was a disgrace to the King.

While the unruly crowd hurled insults at each other, His Majesty, King Mswati III, President Ketumile Masire of Botswana and South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alfred Nzo were locked in talks a few metres from the crowd.

Indvuna [subchief] Mphica Mtsetfwa, who was chairing the People's Parliament failed dismally to control the meeting and was accused of being biased towards the Royalists. Mtsetfwa's obvious biasness was even observed by some princes who cannot be identified. His failure to properly conduct the meeting fuelled the division and led to chaos.

It was clear that the calls by the King for respect, when he officially launched the people's parliament, fell on deaf ears.

Secretary of the Swaziland Democratic Alliance said people should be allowed to choose their own chairman and that the agenda needed to be spelled out clearly.

"We are disappointed at the manner in which the meeting was conducted. The Emabutfo [warriors; defense force] were also intimidating us," he said.

The split was evident in the morning when the progressive forces mainly from the Swaziland Democratic Alliance would "boo" and disturb Royalists who were expressing conservatives views.

The royalists who were seated in the Western entrance, reserved for their Majesties would also shout down the progressive forces. The situation was worsened when Prince Mcebo stood up from the royalists to make a contribution.

A number of people, from the progressive side which comprised mainly of workers also stood up to get an opportunity to speak. Indvuna Mpica ordered that the princely son should speak despite the objections. As the prince tried to say a word, he was booed by the other faction. At that juncture and seeing that the meeting had become an embarrassingly chaotic scene Mtsetfwa ordered that it should end and people should come back today.

People saw red and went for each other's throats. It was also the timely intervention of member of Sive Siyinqaba [the nation is a fortress] organisation Matoni "Ngom'iyona" Gamedze that saved the day as he separated the people and called for calm.

When the crowd was dispersing, a man who was wearing an Usutu Pulp Company jacket moved up to criticise Mtsetfwa for his attitude at the kraal. One of the princes then told the Usutu Pulp man to "leave with his shangaan Jan". This infuriated the man to an extent of explaining that he is only an employee of the company and is not affiliated to any trade union movement of which Jan Sithole is responsible.

Members of the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions then bought the debate on behalf of the man, concentrating in their argument on the Jan issue. One prince (the princes were refusing to give their names) made an outburst to the effect that "the King should totally call off the Peoples' Parliament as they (princes) cannot stand the insults from the progressive forces".

"Ayivalwe ngci lentfo lapha esibayeni lentfo yekudzelelwa ngulokwebantfu." [Let's close this thing, we can't stand being mocked by these commoners] the prince said.

The constitutional talks could be put in disarray as all parties started threatening that today when the meeting resumes, there should be a fist fight.

It is clear that daggers between the contending forces are drawn for today's meeting and the King is the only one who can save the day.

#### **Swaziland: Royal House Said Divided Over Prime Minister's Replacement**

*MB1005163496 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 10 May 96 p 2*

[Report by Bhekis Matsebula]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A wrangle over the replacement of sacked Swaziland prime minister Mbilini Dlamini, fired on Wednesday [8 May], has divided the Swazi royal house while senior princes are said to have put King Mswati III under severe pressure over the issue.

Insiders in the royal house told NEW NATION yesterday that some of the senior princes have even demanded to be appointed to the position, traditionally occupied by Dlaminis since Swaziland obtained independence from Britain in 1968.

So serious is the issue that the Swazi royal household is understood to be in two camps, with one demanding that the prime minister be chosen by the Swazi nation and the other demanding that the post remain a prerogative of the king, the sources said.

"That is why the king could not immediately announce a replacement for Mbilini," the sources said. Mbilini, 74, had been prime minister since 1993. He took over from Obed Dlamini who is now a senator in the Swaziland parliament.

Since his appointment, underground political parties such as the People's United Democratic Movement and its youth alliance, Swaziland Youth Congress, had been demanding the removal of Mbilini and his entire Cabinet. They also demanded the removal of the traditional Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] system of government.

The newly formed Swaziland Democratic Alliance, representing over 15 civic, trade and political organisations, yesterday expressed concern over Mswati's announcement regarding democratic transformation process.

The president of the alliance, Jerry Nxumalo, told NEW NATION that the removal of Mbilini had no effect at all. "Removing individuals will not help solve the political crisis we are experiencing.

"We would have understood if he repealed the 1973 King's Decree which forbids political activity in Swaziland," Nxumalo said. "Although he promised that he, will make further announcement on the democratisation

process on Thursday, we doubt that whatever move he will take will be transparent.

"Already he has indicated in his speech on Wednesday that he has the names of the people who will be in the Swaziland National Council which will advise him on the appointment of the prime minister and those who will be in the Constitution Commission.

"That would be a contradiction to what he told the nation when he returned from talks with President Mandela that the nation will vote for the members of both bodies." [passage omitted]

#### **Swaziland: King Names Members of National Council**

*MB1105162696 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 11 May 96 pp 1, 32*

[Report by Musa Ndlangamandla]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ludzidzni — His Majesty King Mswati III yesterday announced the Swazi National Council which has an ultraconservative outlook.

The Swaziland Democratic Alliance on the other hand, has said that the King has been stabbed in the back in the composition of the council and added that this was an indication that there was outside influence which is usurping control of the nation from the King.

It includes six princes and four chiefs some of whom owe the trouble riddled Swazi Bank millions of Emalangeni (E).

The council also involves two trade unionists from both the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions and the Swaziland Federation of Labour.

Heavily in-debted Prince Masitsela, who owes the Swazi Bank over E2 million, may ultimately head the council by virtue of being the most senior prince in the group.

The announcement was made by Prince Magangeni at about 4:15pm.

They are: Prince Tsekwane (a Senator who was a member of the notorious Likoqo regime), Prince Maguga (double chief), Prince Phiwokwakhe (who owes more than 260,000 to the Swazi Bank), Prince Mguciso, controversial Chief Nhloko Zwane, Chief Nzameya Nhlabatsi, Prince Lusekwane (former member of the defunct Likoqo), Chief Nsukumbili of Dlangeni, Chief Mlobokazi Fakudze of Lobamba Lomdzala, Mr Sam Mkhombe (former member of the Prince Mahla'lengangeni Vusela [exercise of consulting the people] and former member of the Human Rights Association of Swaziland), Ms Senanile Nkhosi (former 60 Days detainee and former member of Prince

Mahla'lengangeni Vusela), Ms Adelaide Mabila (head of girls guides and youth activist), Ms Eleanor Mbhamali (wife to Matsanjeni North MP Petros Mbhamali), Chris "Kado" Makhanya (businessman and former member of the Swaziland National Business Council), Mbabane East MP Edward Dlamini, Moi Moi Masilela (adviser to the King), Mr Peter Mamba, prominent pastor Rev. S'khova Msibi, chairman of the Swaziland National Association of Civil Servants and Bheka Mabuza (President of the Swaziland Union of Financial and Allied Workers).

The presentation of the names by Prince Magangeni was met with a strong protest from the progressive forces who were made up of members of the Swaziland Democratic Alliance.

Chairman of the People's Parliament Indvuna Mphica Mtsetfwa was called upon to bring order in the kraal as the people expressed disappointment at the composition of the members.

Secretary of the Alliance Jerry Nxumalo expressed profound disappointment at the composition of the members to the Swazi National Council.

"We have not been involved in choosing the members yet we are in the initial stages of formulating a constitution of the land.

"We have not been involved in the terms of reference of the council and as you may well know it does not represent the interests of the whole people of Swaziland, but is formed to preserve the status quo.

"Even if the people are deprived of the opportunity to choose the members of the council it is of paramount importance that we should be involved in setting out the terms of reference," Nxumalo said.

Union Chief Jabulani Nxumalo said this was a window dressing to the international community as these people has been imposed on the nation. He said: "We have nothing against the individuals who have been appointed into the council because they did not choose themselves.

"What is lamentable is that the people were not democratically chosen but instead a previously prepared menu for the nation to eat from was presented.

"The feeling of the people was that the people to advise the King should have been appointed in the open instead of the "Bulala" system. We do not believe that this is democratic although it is defined as special. However, there is no point in sitting down and licking our wounds. Time will tell the evolution of the political arena in the country.



"We believe that all countries should have a vision which encompasses all the people which should be achieved. But time will tell," Mr Nxumalo said.

**Swaziland: Union Leader Calls For Interim Government**

MB1105162796 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS  
in English 11 May 96 p 2

[Report by Nkululeko Dlamini]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ludzidzini — The best way to tackle the constitutional crisis in the country is to do away with the present cabinet and establish an interim government, unions chief Jan Sithole has told the nation.

He was speaking at the People's Parliament yesterday. He said to remove [Prime Minister] Prince Mbilini means nothing because the corrupt system is still in place. He said Swaziland has had a corrupt government, especially the present one, for too long.

A deafening silence was accorded to Sithole as he made his presentation. Immediately he stood up, he disclosed that his organisation, the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions, represents close to 20 unions and has a membership of 83,000 people.

He said the relegation of Prince Mbilini alone falls far too short as he was acting on a collective responsibility for all his tenure. He said he is just being made a sacrificial lamb for the sins of many.

He thanked the King for the constitutional platform and said he is King of all. He said it has been over three years since unions complained to the government and government acted very slow. He praised the King for acting fast whenever there were situation which needed to be actioned.

But, he said, there should be an interim government to manage change, which will consist of elected candidates from formation. He said a High Court judge, preferably a Swazi, must be appointed to head the democratically elected and representative forum.

He said a time frame should be set for this committee to complete its draft which would then be marketed to the public through the media and other various forums. He said in the meantime there should be mass education on what a constitution is and the dilemma of the 1973 King proclamation.

He said it is at this stage that a withdrawal debate on the constitution would be relevant. "Multi-party is what we see as an alternative to Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils]. Vusela [consulting the people] should only be used after the draft constitution is finished," he said.

He added that if we are to finally get to the stage of a referendum, the name of the King should "not be used or abused as a campaign ticket".

He could not finish his submissions in the kraal as the chairman Mphica Mtsetfwa ordered him to stop because his time was finished.

**Swaziland: Cofudeswa Wants King 'Bulldozed' Into Settlement**

MB1205161096 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 12 May 96 p 3

[Report by Themba Shongwe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bunya — The Convention for full Democracy in Swaziland (COFUDESWA) which called for the boycott of the people's parliament Ludzidzini says the king must be bulldozed towards a negotiated settlement.

In a statement signed by its Chairman, Sabelo Dlamini the organisation said it stands by its resolution that the constitutional forum at the kraal should have been boycotted.

It says time has come to terminate negotiations with the untrustworthy regime.

"Having been declared to be out of order by a concerned bona fide citizen and further rebuked as a non conformist and illegitimate political pressure group exercising intolerance with regard to the way forward perused by His Majesty and his conservative cohorts, it is regretted that the assemblage of comrades, Cofudeswa stands by its resolution that the biased and fruitless constitutional forum should have been boycotted period!

"However, we remain committed to the Swaziland Democratic Alliance and our respective political parties," the statement said.

They further said Cofudeswa is not part and parcel of any resolution imposed by His Majesty King Mswati III and do not recognise the revamped Swaziland National Council.

"We reiterate the call for the revoking of the 1973 Decree as a pre condition for any successful constitutional talks. Therefore it follows a constitutional assembly is the answer to our socioeconomic and political crises because a properly balanced body entailing transparency and accountability is a vital necessity of overseeing the entire political dispensation," he said.

Dlamini, in his statement said democracy can only be attained through a non biased democratic process that goes beyond the narrow confines of any culture.

"Last, we remain supportive to the workers struggle and the impending mass stay-away following the break down of talks between SFTU [Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions] and government. We say time has come to terminate negotiations with the untrustworthy regime.

"Today Swaziland has reached the era of forcing the regime to a genuine and faithful negotiated settlement through intensive mass action and by all other means necessary irrespective of the costs," he said.

**Swaziland: King Suspends People's Parliament Without Naming Premier**

*MB1205161196 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 12 May 96 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Maxwell Mthembu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ludzidzni— Expectations to name the new Prime Minister were quashed here yesterday when His Majesty King Mswati III temporarily suspended the People's Parliament without appointing a new premier.

Neither was the Constitutional Committee set up as most people had anticipated.

On Wednesday (8 May) His Majesty the King promised to appoint a new premier through the advice of the Swazi National Council, which was announced yesterday.

"I know that by now following my speech on Wednesday where I mentioned that after the deliberations in the kraal, I would then appoint a new Prime Minister and a Constitutional Committee everyone by now is expecting me to announce the new premier.

"However, following consultations with the Council, they admitted being in no position to make recommendations of the right candidate for the post at this juncture, which was indeed a valid assertion.

"I did in my speech say that the Swazi National Council will advise me on all issues of national concern and as such in the appointment of the premier they are to advise me on choosing the candidate.

"I will therefore give the Council enough time to think of who would be the right candidate for the post and in due course I would summon the nation and most probably then, I would appoint the premier and the Constitutional Committee," said the King.

His Majesty said he has though heard through the electronic media fears that the process of appointing the Prime Minister should not be delayed since it will promote witchcraft and disappearance of children.

"May I warn all those who might be tempted to engage in such a practice to desist from such. I know that traditional doctors might have had overpay by now," to the amusement of those present.

His Majesty then asked that the Swazi National Council be prayed for in order for them to effectively carry out their duties.

Prince Mbilini was on Wednesday removed and his post was left vacant. Yesterday he was reported to be at his home in Ndlalambi in the Hhohho region.

## Ghana

### Ghana: Government Expresses 'Satisfaction' With Meeting on Liberia

AB1105143796 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English  
1300 GMT 11 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government has expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the ministerial meeting of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Committee of Nine on Liberia held in Accra.

In a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra, Ghana lauded the Council of State of Liberia's undertaking to work toward the quick reestablishment of the authority of the Liberian National Transitional Government and also to cooperate with ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in making Monrovia a safe haven. The special meeting on Liberia was convened at the instance of Ghana's current chairman of ECOWAS, President Rawlings, to address the breakout of intense fighting in Monrovia as part of an attempt to arrest General Roosevelt Johnson, leader of ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson faction], on murder charges by the interim government.

The statement said the faithful implementation of that mechanism prescribed at the meeting would help put the Liberian peace process back on track. The statement said the Government of Ghana welcomes the acceptance of General Johnson to respect and work with the interim government to return Liberia to peace as stipulated in the Abuja Agreement. Ghana also appealed to the international community to provide ECOMOG with resources for its efficient functioning.

### Ghana: Radio on Koromah's Arrival for Talks, Johnson's Statement

AB1205204296 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English  
1800 GMT 12 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A member of the Liberian Council of State, Alhaji Koromah, is in the country at the invitation of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman, President Rawlings. Alhaji Koromah told newsmen on arrival in Accra that he would discuss further issues on Liberia with President Rawlings.

Asked why he failed to attend the recent meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Nine on Liberia, Alhaji Koromah said the Council of State reviewed the invitation to the meeting and decided that the chairman, Profes-

sor Wilton Sankawolo, Chief Tamba Taylor, as well as other officials, should represent the council while other council members maintain law and order in Monrovia. According to Alhaji Koromah, the meeting of the Committee of Nine was not a meeting for warring factions. He described the Accra meeting as victory of the ECOWAS peace plan on Liberia.

Alhaji Koromah attributed causes of the recent hostilities to the former interim head of state, Dr. Amos Sawyer and his colleagues. He said that ECOWAS should investigate the role of these people in influencing a situation they have no control over. On ECOWAS decision about the reinstatement of General Roosevelt Johnson on the Council of State, Alhaji Koromah made it clear that the deliberation of the committee was only a recommendation which the Council of State would have to look at.

Meanwhile, the leader of ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson] faction, Major General Roosevelt Johnson, has expressed his satisfaction with and support for the recommendations made by the ECOWAS Standing Committee of Nine to put the Abuja Accord back on track. In a statement released in Accra today, Gen. Johnson said since the decisions reached constitute a formula for returning Liberia to peace and stability, ECOWAS will enjoy the active support and implementation by ULIMO-J. He appealed to the other factions to join in implementing the recommendations to return peace and stability to Liberia and to win the confidence of the international community.

The Committee of Nine ministerial meeting, which ended in Accra last Wednesday [8 May], proposed among others that Gen. Johnson whose removal as minister of rural development sparked off the recent fighting be reinstated. Gen. Johnson, on the other hand, was asked to issue a statement that he is satisfied with and prepared to work along lines of mechanisms for peace and stability in Liberia.

In the statement, Gen. Johnson urged the Council of State, warring parties, and the Liberian people to do their utmost to work together in a spirit of reconciliation and commitment in order to halt the carnage and steady deterioration of the country. They should also work tirelessly to democratize Liberia and Gen. Johnson said he is grateful to the ECOWAS Committee, especially President Rawlings, as well as the government and people of Ghana for their efforts to see peace return to Liberia.



**Ghana: Official Says Refugee Ship Advised To Return to Monrovia**

*AB1105185696 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 11 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, has denied reports that there are about 700 Ghanaians among the people on board the leaking Nigerian freighter fleeing renewed fighting in Monrovia. He said though there may be some Ghanaians on board the ship, the figure being quoted is doubtful. In an interview with the GHANA NEWS AGENCY in Accra, Dr. Chambas said the ship is in Ghanaian waters and is advancing toward the Tema Port though the government is still encouraging the captain of the ship to sail back to Liberia, where preparations have been made for its safety.

The UNHCR country representative, Mr. Chris Achi, has also confirmed that the ship is in Ghanaian waters and will arrive in Tema by this evening. He said there are UN officials and other aid workers on board. Mr. Achi said if the ship is allowed to dock, the passengers will be screened to sift out Ghanaians and genuine refugees from the rest. He said all passengers will undergo the necessary immigration formalities for the UNHCR to know the type of personalities on board to enable it to determine whether they qualify to be granted refugee status.

**Ghana: Ship Carrying Liberian Refugees Finally Docks at Harbor**

*AB1205200796 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 12 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Nigerian ship carrying more than 3,000 Liberian refugees has finally docked at the Takoradi harbor after naval vessels made an attempt to block the freighter from anchoring. Many of the refugees are said to be suffering from dysentery, fever, and pneumonia. Aid workers following the vessel said there is water shortage on board and passengers have resorted to drinking sea water.

Speaking in an interview in Accra earlier, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ibn Chambas, said the government has not changed its stand not to allow the vessel to advance. He said the captain of the vessel was advised to sail back to Bushrod Island in Monrovia where safe haven has been created for the freighter and its passengers. Dr. Chambas said he believed that there are no Ghanaians on board, adding that they are just quoting figures for Ghana to change her decision. But unconfirmed sources say 700 Ghanaians are on board.

The spokesman for Medecin Sans Frontieres said a woman has died on board.

**Ghana: Freightier Carrying Liberian Refugees Leaves Port**

*AB1205205396 Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT 12 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Abidjan, May 12 (AFP) — The Bulk Challenger, a Nigerian freighter carrying some 3,500 refugees from fighting in Liberia, left the Ghanaian port of Takoradi late Sunday [12 May], only hours after having docked there, humanitarian aid officials said.

The organization has a boat following the Nigerian freighter.

**Ghana: Organization Urges Liberia's Neighbors To Accept Refugees**

*AB1305084496 London BBC World Service in English 0630 GMT 13 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Accra, an organization called The Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission has expressed its concern over the way the boat people are being treated and appealed to Liberia's neighbors to take them in on humanitarian grounds. On the line, I asked the organization's executive director, Woyade Kabawode, what he thinks they should do.

[Begin Kabawode recording] The situation of the Bulk Challenger is very unfortunate. It is known that the vessel is not seaworthy. It is taking in an estimated 8,000 gallons of water every hour and has on board an estimated over 5,000 persons, and it is obvious that if this vessel is not allowed to dock somewhere it might either sink and we will have a disaster on our hands. So we are appealing to countries refusing Liberian refugees to please let them berth on humanitarian grounds in the spirit of the Geneva Convention. [end recording]

**Liberia****Liberia: NPFL Fires Mortars Into Barclay Training Center**

*AB1005153296 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 10 May 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Monrovia, May 10 (AFP) — Factional clashes resumed in Monrovia on Friday with an assault on a heavily populated barracks in the centre of the city.

Fighters loyal to Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) fired rocket propelled grenades

and mortars into the Barclay Training Centre, a barracks housing not only rival faction members but also several thousand civilians.

Some fire was returned from inside the barracks.

As with much of the clashes that began more than a month ago, few sophisticated tactics were employed during Friday's fighting.

A typical day consists of one side advancing into the other's territory and then being pushed back to where it started from.

Toward the end of the day, many fighters are drunk or high. [passage omitted]

Sporadic shooting was also heard in other parts of Monrovia on Friday.

In the diplomatic enclave of Mamba Point NPFL fighters prepared Molotov cocktails, an indication that ammunition may be running low.

In the city's port, police and members of the African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG, fired shots in the air after some of the thousands of civilians there hoping to board any ship leaving Liberia were caught breaking into a World Food Programme (WFP) warehouse.

Burdened with large sacks of bulgar wheat, many of those who broke in were unable to run fast enough to escape a beating by the authorities, who quickly secured the warehouse.

The WFP has more than 100,000 tons of food at the port and has been doing its best to distribute supplies to civilians, many of whom are staying in makeshift camps.

Widespread insecurity has considerably hampered the Programme's operations, however.

Meanwhile, Johnson is expected to return this week from Accra, where he was attending regional talks aimed at resolving the conflict. [passage omitted]

#### **Liberia: Johnson To Honor Cease-Fire, Plans Return to Monrovia**

*AB1005164696 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 10 May 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The dust has yet to clear following what seems to be the disastrous failure this week of the emergency ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit in Accra on the fighting in Monrovia and the faltering Liberian peace process. Two of the main faction leaders, Alhaji Kromah and Charles Taylor didn't attend, neither did several of

the heads of state, so it was called off. The ECOWAS ministers made some proposals. They said the man Kromah and Taylor have been fighting in Monrovia, Roosevelt Johnson, should be allowed back into the transitional government. In exchange, Johnson must pledge to behave himself. His fighters were accused of scrapping with ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeepers and Johnson himself is wanted for the death of people near his residence in Monrovia. Roosevelt Johnson is in Accra. On the line, Timothy Ecott asked him if he had agreed to toe the line on the peace process.

[Begin recording] [Johnson] We have written a press statement reaffirming our own peculiar commitment to the peace process. We accept the decision that came out that we recommit ourselves to the Abuja agreement and that we are definitely going to honor the cease-fire since indeed we have never been the aggressor.

[Ecott] Aren't these agreements completely worthless because no matter how many times you meet and whoever makes pledges, suffering and fighting continue in Liberia one month after the next?

[Johnson] Well, as I stated earlier we have never been the aggressor and I know definitely that you will agree with us also. We are committed to the Abuja agreement and we hope that the other parties involved will see reason to accept the decisions that were made at this conference, so that peace can return to our country.

[Ecott] What happens now? Are you going to go back to Liberia?

[Johnson] Definitely, as early as possible. We were invited to attend this conference so as to find a lasting solution to the April [words indistinct] hostilities that erupted in Monrovia and we were assured that we will be going back to Monrovia.

[Ecott] There is no acceptance on the part of people like Mr. Taylor's forces and himself that you should go back.

[Johnson] Mr. Taylor is not Liberia. Mr. Taylor is a citizen of Liberia just as I am. Whether he accepts it or not, that's not my concern. My concern is that I am a Liberian and Mr. Taylor knows that I have a right to be in Liberia and I don't think he will object to it despite the fact that we may disagree in principle. He wants to come to power by the barrel of the gun and I disapprove that, but that does not make us Liberians [as heard]. I am a Liberian, and I have the right to be in Liberia.

[Ecott] The fact is that fighting did break out and your supporters are holed up in the Barclay Training Center under siege. How is that situation going to change?

[Johnson] Look, look, look, look, let me make something clear. Look, the perception that our forces, our people have been squeezed up into the Barclay Training Center is not correct. You understand, it's not correct, and we are in firm control of other areas. Well, we don't want to boast of military might, you understand. We are concerned about the people of Liberia being free to move around. We are concerned of having this country free of guns and this is our concern. Let it not be known. I mean, I don't want anybody to have that perception that we have been barricaded in the barracks, you understand. This is not true.

[Ecott] Given the current situation in Liberia, are you serious about saying you will go back.

[Johnson] What do you mean if I'm serious to say if I'm going back. Liberia belongs to all of us. I am a Liberian. I have never stirred up any commotion or disturbances in Liberia, Ok? I am not the aggressor and everybody knows it since 1989 who has been the aggressor, and even the current reports that were reported by the the ECOMOG field commander show that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Kromah faction] have been the aggressor. [end recording]

#### **Liberia: Numerous Refugees Arriving in Gbarnga, Ganta, Kakata**

*AB1005182296 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 GMT 10 May 96*

[Telexed report by Monrovia correspondent Jonathan Peleyle; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An estimated 20,000 displaced people have arrived in the central Liberian town of Gbarnga since the recent fighting broke out. A further 9,000 have reached the eastern border town of Ganta and are currently seeking shelter in the already densely populated town. Villages along the highway between Monrovia and Gbarnga are also swarming with displaced people who are reluctant to continue their journey, largely because of exhaustion, since many have been forced to walk due to the scarcity of vehicles. A police colonel on duty at the crossroad town of Kakata, 35 miles northeast of Monrovia, confirmed that, at least, 500 displaced people, mostly women with babies stuck to their backs, are passing through the town everyday. He said many of them were carrying bundles of personal belongings on their heads.

Meanwhile, the cost of living in Monrovia continues to soar. For instance, a bag of rice, which used to cost Liberian \$1,000, about U.S. \$20, is now selling for four times that much, if indeed any is available at all, whilst a

bag of charcoal, which used to sell for around U.S. \$65, now costs up to \$1,000. Furthermore people are being forced to eat bulgur wheat. (Nun Morris), a resident of the eastern Monrovia suburb of Paynesville, said eating bulgur is outrageous and humiliating, adding that previously, they fed bulgur only to their animals.

Caught in the midst of all this are 3,000 Sierra Leonean refugees who fled from Paynesville last week. The refugees are now sheltering in four abandoned warehouses on Bushrod Island.

#### **Liberia: 'Thousands' Stranded on Bushrod Island in Monrovia**

*AB1105180796 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 11 May 96*

[Telexed report by Monrovia correspondent Jonathan Peleyle; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Thousands of people who fled from the center of Monrovia when fighting broke out there last month are now stranded on Bushrod Island in the west of the city. They've been unable to cross the two bridges which link Bushrod Island to the city center because of sporadic clashes and shooting around the bridges. ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeepers and local Red Cross volunteers in the capital say at least 10 civilians are being hit by stray bullets each day while attempting to cross the bridges.

In one incident, a large group of people tried to return to the city center to find out how much damage had been done to their homes in the fighting, but they were forced to turn back when two of them were hit by stray bullets halfway across one of the bridges. Intermittent shooting on the bridges has turned Providence Island, situated 100 yards away, into a no-go area. One fighter belonging to the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] told me that he and fellow fighters loyal to Charles Taylor were simply unable to venture onto the island because it was exposed to gunfire. Most of this was coming from the direction of Slipway, a small residential slum nearby, which is occupied by forces loyal to Roosevelt Johnson.

One hospital administrator told me that they had admitted nearly 100 people with gunshot wounds in the past week. Those hit by stray bullets are delivered to the hospital in pickup trucks or even in wheelbarrows. The hospital, which is plagued by a shortage of drugs and food, is crowded with patients forced to use the corridors and hallways for accommodation because of a lack of space. [passage omitted]



## Nigeria

### Nigeria: Government Fails To Produce Abiola in Court

AB1005140996 Paris AFP in English  
1354 GMT 10 May 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, 10 May (AFP) — The military government Friday [10 May] failed to obey the Federal High Court's order that detained Chief Moshood Abiola appear in court to announce his choice of legal representation in his treason trial, judicial sources said.

The refusal followed an appeal against the court order filed by government lawyer Tochukwu Onwugbufo in which he said that production of Abiola was "unnecessary" and was against normal court procedure.

"We are appealing against the appearance of the accused because we feel it is not necessary to appear and announce in court his legal counsel. He (Abiola) can do that in writing", Onwugbufo told the court.

Abiola was to appear in a court in Abuja, about 500 kilometres (300 miles) northeast of Lagos.

Judge Chris Senlong had last Wednesday in Abuja ordered the government and the police to produce Abiola in court Friday so that he could publicly announce his choice of legal representation.

Chief Rotimi Williams, a prominent Lagos-based lawyer who had filed the suit to compel the government to produce Abiola in court, described the appeal as "frivolous" and "unnecessary". Williams, who is seeking to take over Abiola's defence, urged the court to enforce its earlier order insisting that Abiola should appear in court.

The judge adjourned hearing in the case until July 3.

In the past few days, the issue of Abiola's legal representation in his treason trial has been fought between Chief Williams and Chief Godwin Ajayi, who has been the politician's principal defence lawyer since the treason trial started in July 1994. At the end of last month, Rotimi wrote to Ajayi, asking him to withdraw from the case. Ajayi fired a reply saying that only a direct instruction from Abiola or his wife, who hired him on behalf of her husband, could make him withdraw his legal representation from the case. [passage omitted]

### Nigeria: Army Blamed for Federal Defects

AB0705203696 Lagos THE GUARDIAN in English  
29 Apr 96 p 3

[Article by Akpo Esajere: "Conference Blames Military for Nigeria's Federal Defects"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Prolonged military rule has destroyed the basis of federalism in Nigeria. Indeed, the entrenchment of the military into the political and the economic life of the country has jeopardized the future of democratic civilian government.

These are some of the salient reflections on the Nigerian political situation by an international conference on "Constitution and Federalism," organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in collaboration with the Civil Liberties Organizations (CLO) in Lagos.

The conference observed that military rule is a retrogressive form of governance which is no longer acceptable to the people because the military is incapable of promoting democratic culture and true federalism due to its unitary command structure.

It further observed that prolonged military rule has affected the psyche of civilians and the political class such that they operate like the military, thereby creating opportunities for the military's return to power.

"Let us be frank and down to-earth about this matter. The military has killed federalism and turned the Constitution upside down. All state administrators are on command posting and dare not question the authority of their commander-in-chief at Abuja" the conference noted.

But it warned that there is a limit to using military force to hold a federation together, emphasising that a federation which depends for its survival on military control and regimentation will with time collapse.

The conference stated that a true federalism empowers the federating units to keep their resources while contributing an agreed percentage to the central government.

It observed that although diversities of various nation states is supposed to be a source of great strength, the exploitation of this diversity by politicians, the military and bureaucrats has weakened the basis of true federalism.

"For democracy to have meaning, it must not only involve majority rule but also guarantee the protection of minority rights. "Discrimination, inequality and injustice by rulers are the main sources of grievances by ethnic minorities. Tokenism may not amount to protection of

minority rights, as such federal character in practice may not address the minority problem.

"Militarism and federalism are opposing systems. Therefore, the term federal military government as we have today is a misnomer. The military has killed federalism in Nigeria".

The conference criticized several aspects of the 1995 draft Constitution, which some participants said could not be called a 'draft constitution' since it is still the subject of a fierce debate which might lead to fundamental modifications.

The creation of conflicting offices like president, vice president; prime minister, deputy prime minister, was as portending evil for the future.

The draft report also hammered on the question of revenue as the conference observed that the provisions on revenue do "not reflect the thinking in modern states on revenue generation, allocation and utilization in a federal structure."

Saying that a revenue formula which gives no more than 20 percent of federally generated revenue to the centre

with at least 70 percent going to the states (actual centres of development) was preferred in a federal setting, the conference noted that the "revenue allocation formula pre-independence was generally more satisfactory because it accorded more with the principles of federalism."

The conference advised against the creation of more states, saying: "Incessant demand for more states due to the absence of good governance and unequitable distribution of resources. These factors are exploited by unscrupulous politicians in order to satisfy personal ambition."

It contended that constitutions should flow from organic culture and philosophical input of the people and made the familiar recommendation that the people of Nigeria should come together at a sovereign national conference reflecting popular participation which cuts across a broad spectrum of society to decide on the political future of the country. [passage omitted]

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